

## ABSTRACT

5        An integrated circuit has at least two circuit components (1, 2), which are formed on a semiconductor substrate (13) of a first conductivity type and each of which has a self-contained supply voltage system; the integrated circuit has at least one coupling circuit which connects the same potentials ( $V_{ss1}$ ,  $V_{ss2}$ ;  $V_{cc1}$ ,  $V_{cc2}$ ) of the two supply voltage systems in such a way as to intercept the voltage peaks. The coupling circuit includes at least one  
10 transistor (T1, T2, T3) with a base (20, 21, 22) of the first conductivity type, and a collector (15, 16, 17, 18) and emitter (15, 16, 17, 18) of a second conductivity type, the base of which transistor is connected through a resistor (R) to the potentials ( $V_{ss1}$ ,  $V_{ss2}$ ) of the two supply voltage systems, and the collector and emitter of which are directly connected to one of these potentials.